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A. T. DOUTHETT, M.D.

DOUTHETT : and : WARD

⇒ FAMILIES: ⇒

GENEALOGICAL NOTES,

BY

A. T. DOUTHETT.



Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore
Who danc'd our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store,
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land and sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be!
How few all weak and withered of their force,
Wait, on the verge of dark eternity,
Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse,
To sweep them from our sight! Time rolls his ceaseless
course.

Sir Walter Scott.



PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN C. PARK, PUBLISHER,
1889.







PREFACE.

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The notes herein contained do not form a complete genealogy of all concerned, as they were compiled expressly as an individual record, to be inscribed in the writer's family Bible. No thought of publication was entertained during their preparation, and the only reason for presenting them now, lies in the fact that the demands for written copies have become too numerous to supply.

Had there been any intimation that so much interest would have been shown, a complete record, as far as known, of each generation might have been made, which would be more general in scope, and more satisfactory to all. But such as has been written is herewith presented with the hope that some, who have more leisure than the writer, may see fit to take up the thread and weave a larger fabric of more varied colors.

A. T. DOUTHETT.







INTRODUCTION.

They who care not to know their ancestors are wanting in natural affection, and regardless of filial duty.

—A. H. Ward.

The following record is a collection of facts gathered from tradition and from manuscripts written on parchment and paper in the French, Welsh and English languages. In many instances names and dates have been omitted because it was impossible to decipher them. This, however, does not affect the record, as names and dates depend solely upon arbitrary memory or perishable manuscripts, and are not connected as cause and effect, while truths of importance and great facts have a permanency in themselves, which preserves them in the memory generation after generation.

The preparation of this record has been attended by a careful consultation of both the traditions of the family and the written records, thus precluding all probability of error and causing to be written only incontrovertible truths worthy of preservation.



The Douthett Family.

The name Douthett dates back to the time of the Renaissance. The first members of the family who, in the latter part of their lives, bore the name as it is now spelled, were French, and being Huguenots, they, together with four hundred thousand of their Protestant brethren—"the most industrious, the most intelligent, and the most religious of the nation"—quitted France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., Oct. 18, 1685, and took refuge in other lands.

A portion of the Douthett family went first to Wales, and in this country it is said, the name was changed from Doucette into its present shape. This change seems to have been occasioned by the peculiarities of the Welsh language, for, tradition says, in the case of one of the connection who did not go to Wales, the name remained as it was: to wit, John Doucette, who was from 1717 to 1726, Governor of Anapolis, capital of Acadia, now a seaport of Nova Scotia. (See Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, Vol. 5, page 409.)

From Wales they went to England or Scotland, then to the north of Ireland where they re-

mained for some time, and finally about the year 1770 they emigrated to America.

The heads of the immediate family in America with which this record has to deal were William and Isabella (Clyde) Douthett who lived for awhile on their farm in Allegheny county, Pa., and in 1801, settled in Crawford county, Pa., just across the dividing line between that and Mercer county and near to Jamestown.

The children of William and Isabella (Clyde) Douthett were Solomon, William, Jonathan and Mattie, who were all born in this country. William became a minister and was widely known and quite popular. Solomon married Rachel Dickey, and had a family of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters,—whose names in the order of their births, were Samuel, William, Elizabeth, James Dickey, Isabella, Rachel, Jonathan, Joseph, Andrew Thompson, Priscilla, and Robert.

Solomon and his wife both deceased on their farm in Crawford county. He died at the age of seventy-four. His wife was drowned; her age is not given, but it is known that she was quite old and decrepit.

Andrew Thompson Douthett, son of Solomon and Rachel Douthett, was born on the farm in Crawford county April 9, 1823. His life was devoted to the cause of public instruction, and for

a description of his work see the Pennsylvania School Reports published by the state, between the years 1860 and 1878, the Pennsylvania School Journal February, 1884, the Pittsburgh papers of the first week in January, 1884, the Commercial Gazette of Pittsburgh, Sept. 14, 1889, which contains a portrait of him, and the History of Pennsylvania. From 1860 to 1875, he was Superintendent of Public Instruction of Allegheny county, Pa., and at one time was chairman of the National Teachers' Association. Among other things said of him are these:—The next superintendent was A. T. Douthett Sr. A. M., who was the most popular and accomplished man who ever held the position. He was a profound scholar, a man of boundless energy and resource, and he succeeded to a wonderful extent in inspiring the teachers of the county with his own indomitable, restless energy and zeal. Mr. Douthett was the founder of the present institute system. Early in his administration he organized the Teachers' Institute as an educational agency, and with admirable skill and tact, formulated a constitution and completed a system that has been copied throughout the nation.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Douthett's whole life was spent in the cause of public education and was sacrificed by overwork in his profession, he was identified with many private enter-

prises, among which was the Curry University at Pittsburgh, which he was instrumental in founding in 1860 with Robert Curry, A. M., as principal. This school is now the largest in the state, having an enrollment of over fifteen hundred students. Mr. Douthett died at Elizabeth, Pa., January 1, 1884, and his death was mourned by his many friends throughout the country."

Margaret J. (Marlin) Douthett, wife of A. T. Douthett Sr. A. M., was born at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1842. Her father was Henry Marlin, born in Perry Co., Pa., in 1823, and who is now living at Walla Walla, W. T. Her mother, Sarah (Ward) Marlin, born at Millville, N. J., Sept. 16, 1826, is both paternally and maternally descended from a very ancient family. Margaret J. (Marlin) Douthett is one of the most successful educators of the present day. No instructor in the State is more widely and favorably known. She has held several principalships, among which was that of the Oakdale Academy, Oakdale, Pa., an institution for which she gained much celebrity and hundreds of scholars. This position she resigned after five years, feeling that the responsibility had become too great. She is a fine writer and has frequently lectured at the Teachers' Institutes. At present she occupies the chair of Mathematics and Methods in the Curry University of Pittsburgh, where, on account of

her well-known social qualities, great learning and long experience, she has attracted hundreds of students anxious to be placed under her instruction.

The children of A. T. Douthett Sr. and Margaret J. (Marlin) Douthett are Andrew Thompson Douthett, born in Allegheny, Pa., January 6, 1863; Joseph Ward Douthett, born in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 23, 1865; George S. Douthett, born in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 6, 1868; Sada Marlin Douthett, born in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 6, 1873; and Miriam Rosalind Douthett, born at Quaker Valley just below Sewickley, Pa., July 8, 1877.

Regarding the writer of these notes we will quote from a published biography: viz., "A. T. Douthett, born in Allegheny, Pa., January 6, 1863, is widely known in educational and business circles. He is thoroughly educated, having completed the curriculum prescribed in the schools of his native city, pursued a regular collegiate course privately and applied himself for years with assiduity. For two years he taught in an academy at Elizabeth, Pa., and from 1884 to 1886, was principal of the Union Schools of Brownsville, Pa. In the fall of 1886, he quit teaching and purchased an interest in the Porter Foundry and Machine Co., of Allegheny, Pa., and has since looked after the business of this old substantial firm."



A. T. DOUTHETT.

While in the school business A. T. Douthett was always alert, introducing new methods and speaking frequently in teacher's assemblies. He has contributed much to the press which has attracted considerable attention."

[Regarding him as an educator, see clippings from the press, found in the scrap books of his library.]

"At present he is well known as a man of affairs. His keen insight, and quick comprehension of an opportunity to do a great work, led him, after the terrific boiler explosions that occurred some time ago here and elsewhere, to call the boiler manufacturers of the country together and organize them into an association for the benefit of themselves and the public at large. This led to one of the most remarkable gatherings that ever assembled in this country. Representatives came from every quarter of the continent and for three days, April 16, 17 and 18, 1889, deliberated in Pittsburgh, prepared a constitution and formed one of the greatest and most philanthropic organizations of the world, known as the American Boiler Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada. For this he gained a national reputation." (See *American Ancestry* published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., and clippings from the press found in his library.) On July 28, 1886, he was married by the Rev. B. T.

DeWitt to Miss Sallie M. Wycoff, of Elizabeth, Pa., born there September 20, 1865, descended paternally of a long line of highly respected ancestors, and maternally, from Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, founder of Princeton College, Princeton, N. J.

On Monday, Feb. 20, 1888, about 5:30 P. M., Anna Douthett, the first child of A. T. and Sallie M. (Wycoff) Douthett was born. The second child, Margaret Douthett was born Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1889, about 8 A. M.

The Ward Family.

As the genealogy of the Wards has been published several times, the writer will not mention the many noted members of the family, among whom was General Artemas Ward, the first Major General of the United States army, Commander-in-chief of the Army, Chief Justice &c., &c. (See Ward Family, published by S. G. Drake, Boston, Mass.), but will note briefly the great antiquity of the Wards and give the names of a few families in direct line.

The first one of the family of whom there is any mention was "Ward the noble Captain," who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to the conquest of England in 1066. His earlier descendants lived in Yorkshire and his later ones in Durham. The arms of the family were Azure, a cross ~~baccon~~ or. crest a wolfs head erased,

The first Ward whose family we will give in full was James ward, of Woodbury, N. J., who married in 1698, Hannah Unit, and whose children were

Habakkuk Ward, born Jan. 23, 1699.

Phileas " " May 6, 1706.

* *Not in Norman's Coats.*

Elizabeth	Ward,	born	Sept. 29,	1702.
James	"	"	Jan. 28,	1705.
MOSES	"	"	Aug. 8,	1707.
William	"	"	June 17,	1709.
Aaron	"	"	March 1,	1712.
Henry	"	"	Dec. 24,	1714.
Habakkuk	"	"	Aug. 6,	1718.

MOSES WARD married Mary Clark, June 28, 1728, and their children were

JAMES	WARD,	born	April 25,	1729.
Joseph	"	"	Nov. 15,	1730.
Moses	"	"	Mar. 4,	1732.
Benjamin	"	"	Feb. 18,	1733.
Hannah	"	"	Feb. 16,	1735.
William	"	"	Sep. 3,	1738.
Jonathan	"	"	Oct. 4,	1740.
Jehu	"	"	Mar. 2,	1743.
Mary	"	"	Apr. 1,	1745.
Hannah	"	"	Sep. 25,	1747.

JAMES WARD married Margaret Hopper, April 21, 1755, and their children were

Keziah	Ward,	born	Mar. 17,	1756.
Beulah	"	"	Sept. 27,	1757.
Hannah	"	"	Mar. 21,	1760.
ISAIAH	"	"	May 24,	1762.
			(died March 22, 1834.)	
Sarah	"	"	Dec. 5,	1764.
Ann	"	"	Feb. 3,	1767.
Hannah	"	"	Feb. 21,	1769.

Margaret Ward, born Oct. 1, 1771.

Harriet " " Nov. 22, 1775.

Patty " " Oct. 2, 1776.

ISAIAH WARD married Abigail Tatem Mar. 10, 1791, and their children were

James Ward, born Dec. 14, 1791.

Wm. T. " " July 10, 1793.

John " " Mar. 23, 1795.

Isaiah " " Oct. 8, 1796.

Jos. T. " " Dec. 13, 1798.

(died Oct. 25, 1881.)

Margaret " " Jan. 24, 1801.

Beulah " " Nov. 6, 1802.

Susannah " " Apr. 30, 1805.

Abigail " " Dec. 25, 1810.

JOSEPH T. WARD married Sarah (Ward) Heritage, Apr. 13, 1820, and their children were

Isaac P. Ward, born Nov. 13, 1821.

Isaiah " " Dec. 6, 1823.

Sarah " " Sep. 10, 1826.

Joseph T. Ward and his son Isaiah, mentioned above, became eminent physicians. The former practiced medicine in Millville, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and in Carlisle, Pa., for over half a century, was medical examiner for the government, and gained a great reputation. The latter practiced for years in Pittsburgh and for fifteen years prior to his death was Medical Director at the City Poor Farm.

William T. Ward, son of Isaiah and Abigail (Tatem) Ward, married Abigail Howey, and their children were Mary Ann, Sarah H., Ann H., William H., Susannah T., GEORGE M. and Abigail.

GEORGE M. Ward, born Aug. 29, 1829, married Susan Hammell, Feb. 21, 1856, and their children are William N., Albert H., Walter C., Ann L., and Lillie D.

Sarah Ward, daughter of Joseph T. Ward, M. D., married Henry Marlin; and her daughter, Margaret J. Marlin, mentioned heretofore married A. T. Douthett Sr., which determines the relationship between the Douthett and Ward families.

N. B.—The writer of the foregoing has endeavored to keep within the bounds of genealogy, and has refrained from relating many pleasant traditions; but he is constrained to state that the first wife of Rev. Lyman Beecher, who was the mother of all that great man's famous children, among whom was the world renowned Henry Ward Beecher, was a lineal descendant of Andrew Ward, a relative of the Wards mentioned herein.

He also desires to state that an immense tract of land surrounding and containing the present city of Woodbury, N. J., belonged for years to the Wards, and that James Ward, born April 25, 1729, to whom the property was left for life, (it

being entailed and to pass to the oldest male child.) sold the same and gave the proceeds to Congress during the trying times of the Revolution.

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY NAMES.

REV. WM. COGSWELL, D. D.

“WHAT'S IN A NAME?”

Imago animi, vultus; vitæ, Nomen est.—Fetearus.

Individual Names, or Names of Individuals were given for the distinction of persons, one from another, as Adam, Eve, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Paul and John. Some names have always been in use, and at the present day, are generally termed christian or baptismal names. They were adopted originally, to a great extent, from the consideration of their signification. As an illustration of this remark, we present the following names:—First, of men: namely, Adam—earthy, taken out of the earth; Abel—just; Alexander—helper of men; Andrew—manful; Benjamin—son of the right hand; Caleb—hearty; Chrysostom—golden mouth; Constantine—firm; Daniel—judgment of God; David—beloved; Edmund—happy; Edwin—happy victor; Edward—happy keeper; Ellis (corruptly for Elias)—Lord God; Erasmus—amiable; Francis—free; Frederic—rich peace; Gabriel—man of God; George—husbandman; Godfrey—God's peace; Goodrich—rich in God; Hector—defender; Humphrey—house peace; Hierome—holy name; Isaac—

laughter; Israel—prevailing in the Lord; John—gracious; Joseph—increase of the Lord; Leonard—lion-hearted; Luke—luminous; Mathew—reward; Moses—drawn forth; Nathaniel—the gift of God; Neale—blakish; Nicholas—conqueror; Oswald—Steward; Paul—wonderful; Philippe—lover of horses; Robert—famous in counsel; Roger—quiet; Reuben—vision of the sun; Seaborn—born upon the sea; Sebastian—majestic; Sylvanus—woothman; Stephen—a crown; Theophilus—lover of God; Thomas—a twin; Vincent—victorious; William—a defense of many; Wilfred—much peace; Zachariah—the memory of the Lord:—Secondly of women: namely, Abigail—the father's joy; Alice—noble; Adaline—descending from nobles; Barbara—strange; Catharine—chaste; Clara—bright; Dorcas—a roebuck; Eleauor—pitiful; Eve—giving life; Florence—flourishing; Joanna—grace of the Lord; Judith—praising; Lucia—lightsome; Mary—exalted; Margaret—precious; Priscilla---ancient; Rosamund—rose of the world; Susanna—lily; Sophia—wisdom; Theodosia—God's gift; Ursula—little bear. Thus, christian names were originally given as expressive of some circumstance of birth, personal quality possessed, good desired by parents, or some other reason. Much importance was attached to the name as indicating the fortune of the child. Hence the proverb, "*Bonum nomen, bonum omen.*"

Family names were given for the purpose of particularizing families. They are a sort of hereditary distinction, and are called by the French and English, surnames, because added to christian or baptismal names. In the early state of society among the Jews, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Germans, Gauls, Brittons, indeed among every nation, no individual had more than one name; but in a more advanced or refined period, an additional name was given, in order to mark the different families to which individuals belonged, as well as to distinguish members of the same family from each other. Among the Greeks a few families at Athens and Sparta had family names. When the league was established between the Romans and the Sabines, to confirm which it was covenanted that the Romans should add Sabine names to theirs, and that the Sabines should add Roman names to theirs. These were termed *nomina Gentilitia, et cognomina*, as their previous names were termed *proenomina*. Commonly among the Romans, each person had three names: namely, a proper name (*proenomen*, which distinguished the individual,) the name of the clan, (*nomen*,) and the family name, *cognomen*.) Sometimes also a surname was added, which was given on account of some distinguished exploit or remarkable event. The *proenomen* was placed first, and usually written with one or two letters: as *M.* for *Mareus*, *Q.* for *Quintus*, *Cn* for *Cneius*.

Then followed the *nomen*; as *Fabius, Julius*, (from the clan (*gens*,) Fabian Julian.) Lastly came the *cognomen*; as *Cicero, Scipio*. In the name *M. Tullius Cicero*, *M.* is the *proenomen*, which distinguishes him from his brother *Quintus*; *Tullius*, the *nomen*, which distinguishes the clan, (*gens*;) and *Cicero*, the *cognomen*, which shows his family. An instance of a surname, (*agnomen*,) is *Africanus*, added to *Scipio*; as *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*.

The Hebrews in their genealogies, instead of surnames, used the name of the father with *Ben*, which signifies son, as Melchi, Ben Addi; Addi, Ben Cosam; Cosam, Ben Elmadam:—that is, Melchi, son of Addi; Addi, son of Cosam; Cosam, son of Elmadam. A similar practice prevailing among our English ancestors, as Ceonred Ceolwaling, Ceolwald Cuthing, Cuth, Cuth-winning:—that is, Ceonrad, son of Ceolwald, Ceolwald, son of Cuth, Cuth, son of Cuthwin, the termination or sufflx, *ing*, meaning son or offspring. In the same sense, the Welsh Britons used *Ap*, (son,) as *Ap Owen*; *Owen*, *Ap Harry*; *Harry*, *Ap Rhese*:—that is, son of Owen; Owen, son of Harry; Harry, son of Rhese. The same may be said with regard to the Scotch in the use of *Mac*, (son,) as Donald, *Mac Wharter*; *Wharter*, *Mac Dowell*; *Dowell*, *Mac Clelland*:—that is, Donald, son of Wharter; Wharter, son of Dowell; Dowell, son of Clelland. With the Irish,

the expression for son is *Oy* or *O'*: as O'Neal, Neal, O'Riley; Riley, O'Brien; Brien, O'Connel; Connell, O'Hara:—that is, son of Neal; Neal, son of Riley; Riley, son of Brien; Brien, son of Connel; Connell, son of Hara. In like manner, the old Normans in their surnames used *Fitz*, a corruption for *Fitz*, (son.) as John, Fitz Robert; Robert, Fitz William; William, Fitz Hugh; Hugh, Fitz Gerald; Gerald Fitz Herbert; Herbert, Fitz Roy.

Surnames began to be used by the French nation about the commencement of the eleventh century,* and by the English nation about the time of William, the Conqueror, in 1066, when the Conquest was achieved, or, as some suppose, as early as Edward, the Confessor, who began his reign in 1041. It is certain that the occasional use of surnames in England dates beyond the ingress of the Normans. But before the Conquest it was usual for persons to subscribe to deeds and all legal instruments, with a cross and a single name, without a surname, in the following manner: — Ego Eadredus confirmani; — Ego Edmunds corroborani; — Ego Sigarius conclusi. In the authentic record of the Exchequer in England, called the Doomsday Book, surnames are first found in public records in established order. The

*Ducange says the use of surnames in France began about the year 987, when the barons adopted the practice of designating themselves by their estates.

Scotch date the use of surnames about the time the English do but it is not certain that they are correct in doing it. In England these names were introduced gradually. They were first assumed by the people of the "better sort," generally, who took the names of their estates, and it was not until the reign of Edward II., (1307,) that they were "settled among the common people fully." In Germany and some kindred nations, family names were little used by the commoners before the fourteenth century. The most current opinion is, that surnames can scarcely be said to have been permanently settled before the era of the Reformation, in the sixteenth century.*

The origin of surnames is various. The greatest number, probably, are derived from towns, villages, seats or patrimonial possessions. The most ancient, says the learned Camden, are from places in Normandy, and countries adjoining it. All names having the French *De*, *Du*, *Des*, *De la* prefixed, or beginning or ending with *Font*, *Fant*, *Beau*, *Saint*, *Mont*, *Bois*, *Aux*, are of this description. The names of Warren, Mortimer, Percy, Devereaux, Harcourt, Tracy, Moutfort, and Cayly are derived from places in Normandy. Indeed, there is scarcely a village in that country which has not given a name to some family in England. From places in France are derived the names Courtney, Bollein, Par-

**Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII, p. 108.

is, Corby, Bohun, Saint George, Saint Andrew, Cressy, Lyons, Loring,* and Beaumont. Nearly all the towns, villages and hamlets, also, in England and Scotland, have given names to families, as Murray, Clifford, Stafford, Gordon, Douglass, Heydon, Barkeley, Leigh, Hastings, Hainleton, Booths, Clinton, Cotton, Hume, Stanhope, Sydenham, Arlington, Whitney, Wentworth, Fanshaw, Carie, Hartshorne, Gifford, Bassett, Howard, Talbot, Lovell, Tirell, Blunt, and Bissett. Most of the families in Cornwall have names, a constituent part of which is contained in the following distich:

“By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan Caer and Pen,†
You may know the most Cornish men.”

All names, which in England have *Of* set before them, which in Cheshire and the North was contracted into *A*, as Thomas, a Dutton, John a Standish, Adam a Kirby, or which in Latin had *De* prefixed, were derived from places. The same may be said, to a considerable extent, of those names that had *Le* before them. Under the head of local names may be placed all such as Hill, Wood, Field, Pool, Pond.

*The name of Loring, though not found in the roll of Battle Abbey by Fox, is found in Leland's copy of the Roll, to which Lower in his essay on English surnames says “The preference ought unquestionably to be conceded.” The name Loring is derived from Lorraine, a province in France.

†These words signify in order a town, a heath, a pool, a church, a castle, a promontory.

Next to local names are those derived from places, the most numerous are those derived from trades or professions, as Archer, Brewer, Brazier, Baker, Carpenter, Goldsmith, Cutter, Fisher, Taylor, Potter, Smith, Saddler, Painter, Webster, Wheeler, Wright, Wheelright, Mason, Gardner, Turner.

Some names have been assumed from office, as Chamberlain, Cooke, Marshall, Sergeant, Foster, Fowler, Page, Butler, Clarke, Proctor, Abbot, Bishop, Priest, Dean.

Names have been taken from titles of honor, dignity, or estate, as King, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, Squire.

Names also have been derived from bodily or mental qualities, as Goodman, Wise, Proud, Strong, Armstrong, Long, Low, Short, Little.

Periods of life have given rise to names, as Old, Young, Child, Baby.

Some names have been derived from parts of the body, as Head, Whitehead, Legge, Foot, Arm, Heart; and others from the color of complexion or dress, as White, Black, Brown, Green; and others again from fruits and flowers, as Pear, Peach, Lily, Rose.

Many names are derived from beasts, as Lamb, Lyon, Bear, Buck, Fox, Wolf, Hog, Roe, Badger, Hind, Hare; others from birds, as Dove, Lark, Nightingale, Swallow, Peacock, Sparrow, Swan, Woodcock, Crow, Wren, Parrott; and

others from fishes, as Pike, Bass, Salmon, Haddock.

A considerable number of surnames have originated from christian names, as Francis, Leonard, Herbert, Giles, Lewis, Humphrey, James, Jacob, Daniel, Thomas, Anthony, Alexander.

The names of Corbet, Goodrich, Fabyan, Hervey, Howard, Osburn, Payne, Searle, Star, Swain, Wade, Warner, Hamlet, Talbot, Wade, and Maynard were formerly christian names, and in use about the time of William the Conqueror.

Many surnames are formed by the addition of *son* to a christian name, as Williamson, Robertson, Richardson, Johnson.

Nicknames or surnames have, in process of time, become family names: as Bill, or Billy, for William; Dick, or Dickey, for Richard.

We might proceed to give other specimens of the origin of names: but our limits will not permit us to enlarge. A sufficient number has been presented to show that it is almost indefinitely various. It is computed that there are between twenty and thirty thousand surnames in England alone. Their origin, too, is often curious. Persons fond of the study of individual or family nomenclature, will be entertained and instructed with the perusal of Camden's British Remains, Lower on English Surnames, Chambers'

and Brande's Dictionaries, and the different Encyclopædias on this subject, to which we have been greatly indebted in preparing this piece.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK, AND OF THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

SUNDAY, the first day of the week, now generally termed Sabbath day, was called *Sun's day*, being a day anciently dedicated to the *Sun*.

MONDAY, a compound word of *Moon* and *day*: a day formerly sacred to that planet.

TUESDAY, is from *Tuesdaeg*, the name of a deity, that presided over combats and litigation: hence Tuesday is Court day, assize day, the day for combat or commencing litigation.

WEDNESDAY, anciently *Wodin's day*, from *Wodin*, a deity among the northern nations of Europe.

THURSDAY, from *Thor's day*: the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder.

FRIDAY, from *Friga's day*: a day consecrated to *Friga*, the venus of the north.

SATURDAY, from *Saturn's day*: a day devoted to *Saturn*, one of the most ancient of the heathen gods: the reputed son of *Caelus* and *Terra*, (Heaven and Earth,) and father of *Jupiter*.

Instead of these names, the early settlers of New England used the words, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, to denote the several successive days of the week, and the like

words, up to the twelfth, to designate the several months in the year; but, when writing, they more frequently made use of Arabic numerals, from 1 to 12, to designate the months; "because they would avoid all memory of heathenish and Idol's names."

At the foundation of Rome, about 750 years before the Christian era, the year consisted of ten months, and of them March was accounted the first month in the year. Two others, January and February, were subsequently added by Numa Pompilius: whereby the year consisted of twelve months, January being the eleventh and February the twelfth and last month in the year: the length of which was established by Julius Cæsar, who appointed it to consist of 365 days and 6 hours: which 6 hours made one day in four years: and that day every fourth year, added to the number of days in February, makes that year consist of 366 days, and is called leap year, on account of its leaping forward one day.

He also placed January at the Winter solstice, followed by February: whereby January became the first month, March, the third and December the twelfth and last month in the year. This is called the Julian Calendar.

JANUARY is from the Latin, *Januarius*, so called from *Janus*, an ancient Italian King, who was deified after his death. A Temple, and in it a

Statue, was erected in honor of him: the latter represented him with *two* faces, looking in opposite directions: upon the *past* and upon the *future*. January being the boundary month between successive years, the one face was towards the retiring, the other towards the coming year. Hence the expression "*Janus-faced*," now used as a term of reproach.

FEBRUARY is from the Latin, *Februa*, to purify by sacrifice, and thus signified the month of purification.

MARCH, from the Latin, *Martius*, Mars, the god of war.

APRIL, from the Latin, *Aprilis*, opening, open: because in this month all things are, as it were, opened and budded.

MAY, from the goddess *Mai*, wife of *Jupiter* and the mother of *Mercury*: to her sacrifices were offered on the *first* day of the month. At this late period *flowers are sacrificed on that day*, if not to her.

JUNE, from *Juno*, the queen of the goddesses, and patroness of marriage and wedded life.

JULY, from Julius, the surname of CAIUS CAESAR, the Dictator, who was born in this month. MARK ANTONY first gave this month the name of July; previously it was called *Quintillis*, signifying the fifth month in the year according to the old Roman calendar.

AUGUST, was so called in honor of the Emperor OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS, who entered upon his

first consulate in this month: previous to which it was called *Sextilis*, six, the sixth month from March.

SEPTEMBER, from the Latin, *septem*, seven, the seventh month.

OCTOBER, from the Latin, *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the primitive Roman year.

NOVEMBER, from the Latin, *noven*, nine, the ninth month, and DECEMBER also from the Latin, *decem*, ten, the tenth and last month in the year of the early Romans.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

STYLE, in Chronology, is the method of computing time according to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. The former is called old, and the latter, new style.

The Julian calendar, of which we have already spoken, was found to be erroneous, as it contained more than eleven minutes in a year too much. This excess amounted to *ten* days in 1582; in which year Pope Gregory XIII., corrected that calendar, and, to bring the vernal equinox, which happened on the ninth of March in that year, to the twenty-first of that month in future years, and as it occurred in 325, directed that the year 1582 should consist of 365 days only, and that *ten* days be abated between the *fourth* and *fifteenth* of October in that year: and furthermore, to preserve future regularity in the seasons, he ordered that no year ending a century should be leap year, excepting each four hundredth year: whereby *three* days are abated in every four hundred years, three days being nearly equal to eleven minutes for every year in that period.

By each four hundredth year is meant the closing year of that number of centuries, that can be divided by 400 without a remainder. Such are leap years of 366 days; when there is a remainder,

they are common years, or years of 365 days. Thus 1600, 2000, and 2400 are leap years while 1700, 1800, and 1900, are common years; and all other years in a century, which can be divided by 4 without a remainder, are also leap years, as 1804, 1808, 1812, &c.

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This calendar was soon adopted in most countries, but for a time rejected by our Protestant ancestors, on account of its pagan and popish origin.

At length by an act of Parliament, in 1751, it was adopted in England, and thereby extended to her colonies.

That act provided for regulating the commencement of the year, abated eleven days of September, 1751, the *third* to be accounted the *fourteenth*, and the year to commence on the first day of January, 1752.

The difference between old and new style, was, previous to 1700, *ten* days only; but as that year continued only 365 days, by the Gregorian calendar, instead of 366, as by the Julian, it became, *after* 1700, eleven days, and another being lost by the omission of leap year in 1800, the difference is now *twice* days.

Previous to 1752, two methods of commencing the year prevailed in England; the *Episcopal*, as also the *Legal* year commenced on the *twenty-fifth of March*, and the *Historical* year on the *first of January*.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}$

This two-fold practice of beginning the year, led to double dating the year, between the first of January and the twenty-fifth of March; as for instance, 10th of Feb., 1723--6. These figures denote, the 4 first the *Ecclesiastical* and *Legal* year, beginning in March, while the fifth, or suffix 6, denotes the *Historical* year.

These months were frequently written in Arabic numbers, instead of being expressed by their names, and preceded by the number of days in the month. This practice ceased in 1752, when the year for all purposes was made to begin on the first day of January.

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